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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881. NUMBER 42.



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## ROWING AGAINST THE TIDE.

It is easy to glide with the ripples
Adown the stream of time,
To flow with the course of the river,
Like music to some old rhyme;
But ah! it takes courage and patience
Against its current to ride;
And we must have strength from heaven
When rowing against the tide.

We may float on the river's surface
While our oars scarce touch the stream,
And visions of early glory
On our dazzling sight may gleam;
We forget that on before us
The dashing torrents roar,
And, while we are idly dreaming,
Its waters will carry us o'er.

But a few—ah, would there were many!—
Row up the "stream of life;"
They struggle against its surges.
And mind neither toil nor strife,
Though weary and faint with labor,
Singing, triumphant, they ride;
For Christ is the hero's Captain
When rowing against the tide.

Far on through the hazy distance,
Like a mist on a distant shore,
They see the walls of a city,
With its banner floating o'er,
Seen through a glass so darkly
They almost mistake their way;
But faith throws light on their labor,
When darkness shuts out their day.

And shall we be one of that number
Who mind no toil nor pain?
Shall we mourn the loss of earthly joys
When we have a crown to gain?
Or shall we glide on with the river,
With death at the end of our ride,
While our brother, with heaven before him,
Is rowing against the tide?

## THE SCRAMBLE FOR PLACE.

The rush for place continues in Washington, and everything from a first-class mission to the lowest clerkship is persistently sought by dozens of applicants.

It is probably idle to moralize on this craze for office, but the temptation to discourage it is very great. Office-seeking is the most unmanly and office-holding the most demoralizing business that people can engage in. The lesser positions are held at the beck and nod of one man; the higher at the pleasure of the public, and either of them is liable to be lost without notice. This uncertain tenure induces a certain sycophancy, at war with independence of character, and literally ruinous to the man who persistently seek such places, whether elective or appointive.

There are two or three classes of men to whom office-holding is not detrimental. The first is that composed of commanding intellects like that of Morton, Sumner, Conkling, and others who might be named. These men enter public life and stay there by the weight of their own intellectual powers. Even if the people of their States disagree with them at times, they are proud of their abilities, and are apt to continue them in place for many years, or during life. Then there is a second class, who are valuable men, persons of great action and shrewdness — men who, by some reason, are powerful in politics, and who are at home in party contests; these generally have long leases of place, because of their usefulness, and can, perhaps, afford to make politics a business. There is another class, composed of men of independent means, men who have made a fortune sufficient to keep them from want, and are not dependent upon the salary of an office to live. Such can afford to take official positions, because they can also afford to lose them. But outside of these three classes there are none who can afford to spend their time hunting for place in the Federal service, where the pay is small and the term uncertain.

One of the saddest and most mortifying spectacles in politics is the sight now presented in Washington where dozens of ex-officials, most of them former members of Congress, are clinging to the skirts of power and begging for places where they can live. It is getting so that a defeated Congressman looks to the Nation to support him ever afterward, and it is humiliating that this should be so. A man is elected two or three times to Congress; he leaves his business with the idea that he is to set the country wild with his eloquence; he does not do it; he is an ordinary man, and in a short time is superseded. Forthwith he turns up as an applicant for office. He besieges his former associates, and they recommend him to the President. He has lost his place, and, of course, should be provided for. Now, the Inter-Ocean wishes to suggest that these men should return home and go to work. They have learned something that will be valuable to them in the way of experience, though it may be unwelcome. They are not statesmen, and they know, or certainly ought to know, that they are not. Having learned this, they can pitch in with other struggling mortals, and perhaps, in a less ambitious field, achieve success and destinction. Looking over the various offices in the gift of the government, domestic and foreign, one is struck by the number of names that used to appear on the Congressional roll. If half a quarter of the present applicants succeed in obtaining places, this number will be largely increased, when it ought to be decreased. There cannot be too much discouragement of professional office-seeking. Every year that a man spends in public life unfits him in a measure, and more and more, for the duties of private citizenship. He loses his keenness and narrows his mind. His thought is no longer broad and general, but confined to the one subject of how to perpetuate his lease of place and secure himself from overthrow. Of course, this is not the case with all: there are men who cannot be bound by any such means, and who snap the cords whenever they interfere with their freedom of locomotion; but the rule is good, nevertheless.

The Inter Ocean is not in favor of a civil-service aristocracy which the namby-pamby and impracticable advocates of civil-service reforms would inflict upon the country; but it looks earnestly for some relief from this scramble for place, which seems to grow worse year by year, and which actually consumes about half the time which the President and Congress should give to the interests of the Nation.—Inter-Ocean.

## THE MAN WHO BOASTS.

The man who boasts is twin born to a liar, for neither of them can tell the truth, except by accident, and yet it must be very comfortable to feel that what you do is always the very best thing that can be done by any one, and that you know just a little more than any living man. We are acquainted with a tender-hearted gentleman whose experiences were always exceptional, and who has seen thousands of things which no mortal eye save his own ever looked upon. When he went up the Rigi it was the clearest day that had been seen for a full century, and when he traveled over the St. Gothard he went through a storm of hailstones, the least of which was bigger than a hen's egg, and the guide, who was threescore years and ten, and had been over the pass more than 2,000 times, declared that he had never in his life witnessed such a spectacle before. The old gentleman crossed the ocean in the greatest hurricane on record, and saw more icebergs than the oldest sea captain in the service. His children were all geniuses, and he found a governess for them who proved the most learned and accomplished woman in the world.

One day the poor man was stricken with paralysis, and we feared that his happy boastfulness was over; but after six weeks we met him on the street and he told us he had been visited by eighteen doctors, who all declared that that particular kind of paralysis had never before made its appearance. So he lives on in the cheerful belief that he has the best of everything and every time we see him we envy him. Our toothache is of the grinding sort, while his makes him feel as though he had a music-box in his mouth. When our leg is broken it is only an ugly fracture, but his is a compound fractnre. We send for a doctor to cure our ills, and he proves to be only an ordinary M. D., but when he seeks a physician he finds a man who has taken every known degree in every known science, and who cures the worst cases ever heard of. When our friend dies he will probably come back through some medium just to tell us that his death was the most wonderful death in the world, and that he found, when he got up yonder, that they had saved a choice little corner for him where he expects to be more comfortable than anybody who ever entered the the celestial regions. If all this is mere boasting and lying, then boasting and lying are no longer gross faults but very comfortable virtues.—Odd-Fellows Advocate.

A mistake of $10,000,000 was discovered in the last New York bank statement.

## MAHONE'S VIEWS.

WHAT THE VIRGINIA SENATOR THINKS OF NATIONAL POLITICS—THE CAMPAIGN HE WILL MAKE IN VIRGINIA.

The Philadelphia Press publishes the following interview with Senator Mahone, telegraphed by its Washington correspondent:

"What are the people of Virginia saying about the definition of your position upon political questions?" said the Press correspondent.

"A great deal," was the reply. "Here are 350 letters which I have not yet opened, all bearing upon the situation in Virginia. Nearly as many more have I opened, not one of which contains anything but commendation for the part I took in the debate of Monday. I never had a doubt as to what the Readjusters of Virginia would say about my action or what they would do in support of it. We are fighting a great battle, and our people are in earnest. It is a contest which reaches beyond party lines; it is a fight for the relief of the people, the education of the masses, the purification of the ballot, the honest settlement of the State debt and a frugal and efficient administration of the State government. It is an uncompromising assault upon the power and methods which for a decade have kept Virginia in antagonism to the progressive spirit of the age.

"There never has been a moment since, much less now, when there was a possibility of the Readjusters surrendering one iota in the bill for which they contended. Federal politics are not now a subject of discussion in Virginia, and the Readjusters demand that every act of mine shall be so directed as to make plain the spirit and purpose of their contest, and to increase its strength in every proper way. What is wanted in Virginia, as well as in every other Southern State, is a less regard for party affiliations and more effect to advance the material and educational interests of the people. The Readjusters demand that politics and progress shall go hand in hand."

"Were the lines drawn between the two parties in Virginia when you were elected Senator?"

"Certainly not," was the answer. "The majority of the people of Virginia, irrespective of party, who cast their ballots in the election of 1879, elected me to the Senate."

"As to your hope in the coming campaign?"

"There can be no doubt as to the future of our movement. Advices from every quarter of the State bring the information that our people are firmer and our forces in better heart than they have ever been. We will gain accessions every day, and will not, in my judgment, lose a man from defection. We will have a desperate fight next fall, but it will be the last. All the appliances of wealth and social position will be employed against us, but it cannot defeat the demand for broader and better methods in the conduct of our politics, and the treatment of our people socially and materially. The hearts of the people of Virginia are set upon a new order of things, and the element which stands in the way of the resuscitation of Virginia is the ancient Democracy."

"To this I am opposed. I am in the Senate as the representative of the people of Virginia and their interests—not the partisan of either of the great national parties contending for the control. I cannot therefore be the automaton of any caucus. The country needs a government which shall respond to all interests, an administration which shall be alike cordial to all sections and to all classes of people.

"I accepted the results of the war, including the constitutional amendments, without any mental reservations. It is peace, real peace and fraternity of feeling between the States and their constituencies in the interest of a common country and a single destiny, I shall endeavor to promote. I have no more apologies to offer or explanations to make for my line of conduct, than for what I have at any time done in my personal connections and what appeared to be at the call of my people."

The call for the Mahone State convention, to meet some time in May, will be issued very soon. The Readjuster State committee was to meet in Richmond on the twenty-third of last month to decide the matter. Gen. Mahone will lead the campaign in person.

## CONCERNING THE NEGRO.

The progress that the race has made within the short period of 16 years has won the admiration and applause of all the civilized nations of the globe. In fact the American Negro is more respected abroad than in the United States, because he has proven his capacity to rise from serfdom to the dignity of the high order of civilized man. Wherever he has been given a chance he has more than surpassed the expectation of those who were instrumental in securing his freedom. It is said by some that the race has proven that it has not the capacity to govern or it would have control of the Southern States, because the race is largely in the majority; but it is well known that at the time of its political glory at the South the race would not have lost it had it not been because it had not the experience of political economy, which was a necessity to make them legislators and competent officers. The race, from emancipation, went to the battle field to fight for the Union and perpetuation of their freedom. When the war was over they were mustered out of the service. The white men whom they had learned to respect in the army they trusted in preference to their old masters who they had just whipped, and who once owned them as slaves. They elevated their white friends to positions, who made themselves rich, and left them the burden to bear, which they are doing to-day, patiently waiting to prove to the nation that they are entitled to the prediction of the goverment in the enjoyment of their rights.

The race has given to the Republican party their votes, and in the last campaign saved it from defeat. The party has not stood by the race as it should have; if it had, there would be no necessity for the Negro men to go to Mentor to ask Mr. Garfield to not forget them in shaping the policy of his administration. The race has sufficient education, and gives sufficient promises of a bright future for the President elect to give to the race their pro rata of representation in the appointments. The Negro must not fail to make himself understood to Mr. Garfield at the very commencement of his administration, because it is well known that there is a large element in the party that is more than anxious to get rid of the Negro. The National committee refused to employ them as campaign speakers in the last campaign, in most cases because they did not want to offend the Copper-head element of the party. There is also such a thing coming as the New South. If it can be made to agree with the Republicans of the North, the Negro will be unloaded by the party.

Our advice to the Negro voters of the whole country, and especially St. Louis Missouri, is to look out for yourselves. The white men can take care of themselves, and so must you. Your vote was given to you that you might protect your interest. Therefore, if you fail to elevate yourselves, it is your fault. The race is to be congratulated by the thinking men for showing the administration it has, at this time, to be heard and felt in the politics of this country. The expression made by Mr. Garfield to the Southern delegation headed by Hon. Robert Elliott, is looked upon with suspicion. It is true that the Negro at the South needs education, and is yet compelled to ask for help in this direction, but while this is true, the race has educated honest and competent men enough to fill every position asked for, which, if given, as it ought to be, there will be thousands of men who will be unabled to educate their children, buy farms, go into different businesses as white men do, thereby improving the status of the race.—National Tribune.

Did you succeed in solving the fifteen puzzle? The inquiry may seem a little tardy, but if you did not solve it Professor Proctor says you need not feel bad about it. He has been investigating the puzzle, and he finds that the blocks are susceptible of 20,922,789,888 different positions. Supposing a person made two moves a minute, working twelve hours a day all the year, without holidays excepting Sundays, it would take him over 48,000 years to complete the different changes, and these busy times it is not every man that has that much time to spare on a puzzle.

## A STORY OF SENATOR CARPENTER.

If Matt Carpenter had not been a great lawyer he might have been a great novelist, or poet, or actor, or savant. He had all the versatility which can make a man great in any of a number of vocations, and that better kind of wit which enjoys and gives enjoyment without bestowing wounds that rankle and do not heal.

Perhaps the saddest dogs in the universe at times are professional humorists. When they enjoy they enjoy to the utmost, but when the fit of melancholy comes, they are the saddest of men. In a degree this is characteristic of most of minds known as brilliant, and Carpenter's was a brilliant mind. The best of his thoughts at times was well illustrated in a speech delivered nearly ten years ago, at a banquet to the Grand Duke Alexis. If the words quoted below could be heard by the dead Emperor, he would undoubtedly declare them to be a picture of his own experience. Said Mr. Carpenter:

"The loves and friendships of individuals partake of the frail character of human life; are brief and uncertain. The experience of human life may be shortly summed up: A little loving and a good deal of sorrowing; some bright hopes and many bitter disappointments; some gorgeous Thursdays, when the skies are bright and the heavens blue, when Providence, bending over us in blessing, glads the heart almost to madness; many dismal Fridays, when the smoke of torment beclouds the mind, and undying sorrows gnaw upon the heart; some high ambitions and many Waterloo defeats, until the heart becomes like the charnel-house, filled with dead affections, embalmed in holy but sorrowful memories; and then the cord is loosened, the golden bowl is broken, the individual life—a cloud, a vapor—passeth away."

This is peculiarly the case with genius; the capacity to suffer seeming to keep close pace with the capacity to enjoy.

There are many incidents of interest in the life of Senator Carpenter which will probably find their way into print at odd times, but one story of his last hours, told, as we understand, by his family physician, is worth a place beside the cool sayings of men whose death-bed utterances have became famous. The Countess of Rouen is remembered for her politeness, which reached the extreme of courtesy when she begged to be excused to a caller as she was "engaged in dying." It is known that Mr. Carpenter watched the progress of the fatal disease, that was so surely destroying his life, with an interest independent of that which concerned him so vitally. There seemed to be all the curiosity of the student in some of the questions addressed to his physician, and a witty remark concerning his condition was not unfrequent. An hour or two before he died Mr. Carpenter was seized with a very painful paroxism of the stomach, which was a pain new and unusual to his case. He inquired as to the cause, and whence it proceeed. The physician answered that the pain originated in a portion of the large intestine known as the colon. Mr. Carpenter, who had evidently thought that this was perhaps his final struggle, looked at the physician with a twinkle in his swiftly fading eyes and said: "Then there's a little time yet; we never come to a full stop at the colon.

No man would enjoy a sally of this kind more than Senator Carpenter himself, and, even with the light almost out, we have no doubt the pleasantry gave him an instant's satisfaction.—Inter-Ocean.

Mahone has two sons and a daughter old enough to take their places in society at the capitol, and his wife, a very accomplished woman, who is the exact contrast to her diminutive husband physically, weighing over 200 pounds, was the daughter of Mr. Butler, formerly Treasury of Virginia, and is said to have been a beauty in her day. Senator Mahone is by all odds the most eccentric and noticeable man in the Senate, and, next to Alexander Stephens, the smallest man who has ever been in Congress.—Ex.

"Never mistake perspiration for inspiration," said an old minister in his charge to a young pastor, just being ordained.

# The Louisianian.

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## OUR PLEA.

In occupying, *pro hac vice*, the editorial tripod of the LOUISIANIAN, we trust our readers and patrons will not expect at our hands even an approximation of the great journalistic skill and ability usually displayed by our absent chief, Gov. Pinchback, or his worthy co-adjutor H. C. C. Astwood, Esq., but we assure them that no pains will be spared during our limited incumbency, to sustain the world wide reputation the LOUISIANIAN has long since achieved as a fearless advocate of the rights of our people. The broadness of view, the depth of thought, and the courageous independence which are characteristics of Gov. Pinchback's utterances, have placed this journal in the highest rank as the enunciator of perfect liberty and freedom of word and action among the colored people of the Nation, and we certainly cannot go far astray while endeavoring to act up to his principles. The respect the race has attained in this State is due to this paper more than to any other. Its columns have ever been open to defend the right and expose the wrong to public execration. The work has not been lost! the seed has been sown and lies germinating in the public mind. No longer does the braggart Democrat pretend to ignore the claims of his colored fellow citizen, for his help is wanted both in the political and agricultural field. Asperities are thus softened down: a sense of mutual utility has been awakened, and the capitalist has found his funds useless and unavailable without the willing hand of the laborer to aid him in their fructification. We look for an era of good feelings under the beneficent sway of President Garfield, and cannot doubt that his eminent wisdom and long experience in the National councils will promote the prosperity of our country to a point hitherto undreamed of.

Almost every newspaper in the country is in ecstasies about the President's Inaugural. They unite in predicting that it presages for us a quatrennial of prosperity that will place the United States on the pinnacle of terrestrial happiness.

It is good in a fever, and much better in anger, to have the tongue clean and smooth.

## VALUE OF FREE LABOR.

It required nearly a century to convince Great Britain that a free people were far more profitable as customers than as colonists dependent on her permission to make even a "hobnail."

It would not require one tenth of that time to have satisfied the Southern people that the product of free labor will be a thousand fold more valuable to them than the awkward or reluctant toil of the slave. The difference between the product of a man exerting himself to effect some object in which he is personally interested and that resulting from the direction and will of an other, may be seen in the difference in the earnings of a boy when working one year for his father and the next for himself, his wife, and a prospective family. This difference represents the surprising results of an emancipated industry. It was the universal argument at the South that if the slaves were set free they would cease to labor. The examples of St. Domingo and Jamaica were cited as the inevitable consequences of Negro liberation. Every candid Southern man must admit that in this they were mistaken, and that emancipation has proved alike better for both races. The reason is plain.

During slavery a large amount of labor was held in monopoly by some three hundred thousand slave owners. This labor was in great part employed on the poor and unproductive lands of the coast States of the South. By the act of freedom this labor was free to seek such locations as offered the best inducements of food and wages; there followed an immense movement from the old and worn lands to the fresh and fertile lands of the South West. The same hand who made two and a half bales of cotton in Carolina, now makes five bales in Arkansas or Texas; the same hand that made seventy five or eighty dollars in raising wheat and tobacco in Virginia now makes two hundred and fifty dollars worth of sugar in Louisiana. There is a class of citizens who have profited greatly by the act of emancipation. It it the judicious and energetic planter who could not have formerly employed negro labor, because he could not have purchased the laborer.

At present that labor is in open market and may be hired by one man as well as by another. We have no hesitation in saying that to the removal of colored labor from poor lands, and to the cooperation of the class of planters to which we have adverted is due in great part the delighted surprise of our citizens at seeing the cotton crop attain and even surpass the figures in the times of slavery. It is proper to say that not only is much of this crop the product of colored planters, but that in other departments of industry the result of free and intelligent labor is being daily demonstated. We shall soon hail the day other educated colored mechanics and manufacturers will begin to relieve the South from its dependence upon foreign products and especially when colored women will be relieved from the drudgery of the cook stove and scrubbing brush, and as operatives in the cotton mill and other mechanical industries earn far more for themselves and for the South than they ever could have done in bondage to others. Another prediction of the Bourbons has been refuted equally to the gratification of the Southern people with the increased product of cotton. It is the increased negro numbers as shown by the census of 1880.

This is due to the superior permanency of the marriage relation and the natural anxiety to rear a family. This increase has not only added to the agricultural and mechanical products of the South, but has given it an increased representation in the National Congress and Electoral College. As we are satisfied that no just minded Southern man or woman cherishes any animosity towards the colored people because they accepted freedom so we believe that the day has arrived when all such persons will admit that as slavery cannot subsist under the condition of modern civilization, it was better that it should have terminated when it did, and that the present State of things is not only safer, but far more productive and profitable for the South than it was in the past.

## THEY WANT THE OFFICES.

We observe that in the combined assaults upon Senator Mahone now made by Messrs. Hill, Beck and others, great indignation is manifested because he is found voting with Northern Republicans. In what we may ask do Northern Republicans differ from the professed opinions of the Southern Democracy? Is it in regard to the supremacy of the National Government? Certainly not. General Hancock the candidate of the Democratic party asserted in his Pease letter his purpose to put down by military force any resistance to National law. He even found it necessary during the past year to reiterate the pledge and proclaimed that he would, if elected, execute the laws with all the power of the Government. Is it in respect to the rights of the colored people? Have not these rights been acknowledged in the platform of the Democratic party, and have not Senator Jonas, with other Southern Democrats denied the charge that these rights are disregarded? Does the Democratic party object to the protective Tariff? They have held control in both branches of the National Legislature for four years past, and they have not repealed the principles of protection. Does the Democratic party of the South object to necessary appropriation of the public money, or land for improvements within the South? On the contrary, the River and Harbor bill was broken down by the appropriation demanded for the improvement of the upper tributaries of every navigable river that runs into the Gulf of Mexico. Perhaps they could not have given a more flagrant example of contempt for the doctrine of States rights than in their arrogant attempt to interpret to a Senator the wishes of his constituents. If a crowd of Senators in caucus can assumbled and dictate to a Senator what he ought to do, it would seem that the Republican majority of Senators have the same right to instruct Senators Hill or Butler as to what they believe to be the actual sentiment of the majority of their constituents who are not permitted to express them through the ballot box. If Senator Hill has the right to interpret the wishes of the people of Virginia, has not Senator Hoar an equal right to represent the suppressed majority of South Carolina? The truth is, the Democracy merely attempt to bulldoze any Southern man who executes the same choice that they do themselves. They could vote for Greely the abolitionist, the protectionist, the invader, who declared that he recanted or retracted nothing he has ever said or written.

They voted for Hancock who came with Grant and established the supremacy of the Nation; but if any Southern man, not a Democrat, asserts the same discretion, they denounced him as unworthy social or political toleration. Apparently they have now come in collision with a fearless and resolute man, who possess the courage to take a position and has the ability to defend it. Every blow which they may inflict upon Senator Mahone, forces him further into the ranks of the Republican party, which has never been known to refuse protection to any who deserves it by his independence and manhood. They will make Senator Mahone solid, and many other Southern men will rally to the independent stand he has taken.

We cannot imagine upon what principle the Democratic party opposes the Republican except that they want the administrative offices of the Nation. As a disappointed suitor, being present at the marriage of a lady who had rejected his addresses, when the Clergyman said, "If any man knows any reason why this man and this woman should not be joined together in the holy estate of matrimony, let him now make it known, or forever, hereafter hold his place."

The disappointed lover cried out, "I object," upon being asked for the reason, he replied, "I wanted her myself!" Such we presume would be the response of the Democracy if asked to show cause why the government of the country should not be committed to the Republicans. They can have no objection to the principles, nor qualification of the Republican party, but they want the offices themselves.

## DAVIS AND MAHONE.

The circumstances under which Senators Davis and Mahone have been elected would seem to have been exactly the same. Each claims to have been chosen by a constituency which exacted no pledge, and therefore deems himself free to exercise an honorable discretion in the support of legislative measures without regard to the party from which they emanate. This seems entirely satisfactory to the Democracy in regard to Hon. Mr. Davis who has been inclined to aid their party and who might be driven from his neutrality were he denounced for his failure to support the decrees of the Democratic caucus. As no such obedience can be expected from Senator Mahone he is denounced as a renegate, and a traitor to the South. It must be very encouraging to men who like Mahone have braved the scenes of a terrible war in behalf of the South to find himself denounced because he does not choose to obey the order of such men as Senator Ben Hill who never seems to have gone to war at all. The heartless manner in which the Democracy discarded Longstreet, Mosby and Mahone, and the zeal with which they have blazoned the glory of Hancock for having conquered them, have brought the blush to the cheeks of the sincere Southern soldiers!

They now see that they are only applauded so long as they do the bidding of the Democratic Home Guard, but, when they dare to adopt an independent and conscientious course, they are subject to be denounced and discarded as traitors and renegades. Now the manner in which Senator Mahone invited Senator Hill to make some personal imputations and the lawyer like style in which Senator Hill avoided and disavowed any such imputation, we rather think that the Bourbons are inclined to confine themselves to vituperation at very long range rather than incur the personal responsibility of stating their shameful insinuations in such form as a gentlemen could take notice of.

## POOR LOUISIANA.

We are tired, wearied, disgusted at hearing the continual refrain that impoverished Louisiana requires a rest, or some support, or some extra privilege to recuperate her exhausted energies. All that plea is a humbug of the first water. Let Louisiana be true to herself, and she will loom up as the beacon light of the South. That the city is bankrupt, is most true, and those who control her finances must shoulder the burden. One of the worst features in regard to taxation, is the abominable way in which assessments are made.

Time and again the press, both city and country, has called attention to the abuses in this regard, perpetrated in the name of law. We find that plantations, yielding a princely income, are assessed for less than the value of the mules on the place. All along the Red River district, we are told, are vast tracts of land unproductive alike to the State and to the proprietor. We have a rich and fertile soil, surpassing Egypt, long the grainary of the world, and yet millions of acres are allowed to lie fallow. The landed proprietors do not like to cut up their estates into lots to suit small farmers. They look upon such a thing as *infra dignitatem*! So between the sub-assessments and the stupidity of land owners, our State has to remain in this comatose condition until the wave of progress strikes our old fogies. It has bounded on to Mexico; let us hope that a breeze may be wafted to poor, down-trodden, Louisiana.

## TAKING A BACK TRACK.

It is amusing to see how the newspapers, that so strongly advocated the claims of colored voters to a representation in the Cabinet begin to wriggle.

The *Louisianian* was foremost among those journals, and the most aggressive in its demands. It took the grounds that a Cabinet position was due to the colored people. It demanded the position, not as a favor, but as their just claim upon the party. Anything less than a Cabinet position would not be satisfactory—in fact, Post Offices, Collectorships, Clerkships, etc., were menial and unworthy of bestowal by the party upon one million voters.

Other journals followed in its wake. Now the end has come, and the *Louisianian* takes the lead on a back track, and asserts that it does not construe the failure to appoint a colored man "as a snub to the Negro;" in fact, it will take "no exceptions if in the make-up (after it was made up) of the Cabinet, if a colored man is left out."

Now this position seems to us untenable. We cannot attribute the *Louisianian's* position to Mr. Pinchback. He seems to us to be too shrewd a politician; too experienced in his rugged clime from obscurity to fame to stand thus poised on a needle's point.

If the colored voters are entitled to a Cabinet position—if it was really their due—then the withholding it from them is not merely a "snub" but an outrage of the most flagrant character; and if the *Louisianian* takes no "exceptions" to such treatment of its constituency, then what claim has it to being the organ of, or the key-note to the people?

To our mind none whatever.—There are but two ways open to the *Louisicnian*, one of which it must pursue in order to retain the respect of thinking men. One is to honestly acknowledge it was wrong in demanding as a just desert to the colored people a Cabinet position; the other is to protest.

It has no right to school the people into a false belief, and then abandon them to get out the best they can. Such a course would be an outrage upon its readers; hardly less than that, according to its own showing, perpetrated upon them by Gen. Garfield. We say again, we do not claim this position to be Governor Pinchback's, but if he should claim it, it abrogates his qualifications as a safe leader of the people for all time to come.—Progressive American.

We did not have the good fortune to be connected with the LOUISIANIAN pending the controversy between it and the *Progrssive American*, relative to the appointment of a colored man in the cabinet of the President, but we were a constant reader, and the conclusion to which we then arrived, from a careful examination of their respective briefs submitted to the public, was, that the LOUISIANIAN had so effectually sat down on the *American* that it would never be heard from on that subject again! We do not remember of the LOUISIANIAN ever having "demanded" any thing at the hands of the President, but we do remember of the LOUISIANIAN having joined in the *recommendation* and advocacy of the claims of the colored people to a Cabinet position, which was eminently in keeping with its mission, and reflective of the sentiments of a large majority of the colored people of the entire South, yea, and we may venture to assert of the whole Nation; and had the *Progressive* (?) *American* chosen to be consistent with its denominative appellation, it would have done the same thing. Gov. Pinchback, the editor and proprietor of the LOUISIANIAN is not now in New Orleans, nor do we claim to reflect his sentiments, in this article, nor does he need any defense at our hands, but when the *American* insinuates that he "takes the lead on a back track;" we submit it don't know the man! Like ourselves, we believe Gov. Pinchback has every confidence in the integrity, patriotism and honest purpose of President Garfield towards the race, but those who are acquainted with the characteristics of the man whom the *American* has seen fit to select as its journalistic target, will unhesitatingly corroborate the statement that there is no position within the President's gift, that would cause him to swerve one iota from an honest conviction of what he deems to be right. Had the *American* and all other opposing colored newspapers taken "the grounds that a Cabinet position was due to the colored people" also, and added the great weight of their influence to its advocacy, the President might have deemed it not altogether out of place to acquiesce in the unanimity of sentiment on the subject and accorded the position, but as is usual on questions of grave importance like the one referred to, the "Man and Brother" were divided!

Now should we get our ire up and secede because the *Progressive American* erred in judgment as to its duty towards the race? Has the LOUISIANIAN committed a crime in thus having presented the claims of its people to the Executive of the nation? Is this not a progressive age? If *no*, then we suggest to the *Progressive American* the propriety of amending its name, which is a misnomer, by stricking out the prefix *Progressive*, and inserting instead thereof the word *retrogressive*, so as to make it read *Retrogressive American!* for it certainly must be one or the other.

## DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.

*On dit* that there will shortly be some disturbance in the personal of the offices and employees of the Granite Building. Some will probably step out to make place for expectant outsiders. Well, "turn about is fair play," though it some times comes hard on the incumbent. We have not yet had an opportunity to see the "Blue Book," containing the lists of Consular agent, but the idea occurs that we have no Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, nor at Barbadoes, where both are a positive necessity. Who wants to go to West Indies, and fill the responsible, but very pleasant office of Consul? Don't all speak at once!

## G. U. O. O. F.

We give below the list of the elective officers, and also the various committees of Louisiana Dis-Lodge, No. 21, G. U. O. O. F., as appointed and arranged by M. V. P. Edward J. Holmes, Dis-Master, under authority conferred by said Lodge at its meeting held in this city, March 3 ultimo, viz:

M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, New Orleans, District-Master; P. N. F., Anatole Parnelle, Thibodeaux, D. D. M; P. G. M., J. B. Gaudet, New Orleans, District and Cor. Secretary; P. G. M., Daniel Holland New Orleans, Dist. Treasurer; P. N. F., James H. Lowrey, Plaquemine, Dist Chaplain; P. N. F, J. W. Burns, New Orleans, Dist Warden; P. N. F., A. G. Jones, Napoleonville, Dist. Guardian; P. N. F., B. J. Hankin, Bayou Bœuf, Marshal.

Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, Ex-Officio Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Secretary; M. V. P., George C. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., H. C. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Officials—P. N. F., R. L. Desdunes, Chairman, N. Orleans; P. W. G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Goins, New Orleans; P. N. F., D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F., Junius R. Lewis, Shreveport.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M., McC. Campfield, Cairman, New Orleans; P. G. M., Graham Bell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Thomas J. Hill, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napoleonvitle.

Committee on Widows, and Orphans and Charity—P. N. F., Wm. Davis, Thibodeaux; P. N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Bœuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. F., J. W. Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman; P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J. F., Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Audition—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary.

## USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash all unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

## EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

### Philosophy of education in its relation to the school and the teacher.

BY PROF. S. S. LAURIE, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

[Princeton Review.]

But the spiritual aim is not enough. A certain mold of character is needed. The heaven-born teacher is, like the poet, rare. He must exhibit the authority of law, and this is never arbitrary, but always calm, equable, just. Rigid as maintainer of law, his judgments, and still more his penalties, must yet learn to mercy's side. He must possess that humility of mind which makes him reverence the spirits of children, as purer than his own, and as full of spiritual possibilities, which for himself, it may be, are prematurely foreclosed. He must be endowed with a sympathetic power allied to genius, whereby he may be able daily to be himself a child, to understand the failures and perversities of unformed wills, and the efforts and blunderings of travailing intelligences. His manner must be direct, candid, sincere, and friendly, yet, withal, suggestive of high purpose and unbending law. He must dominate his school as its presiding genius, its spiritual standard, its type of culture; and yet he must be a child among children, a boy among boys, a youth among youths. Where are we to find men in whom opposites are thus reconciled, and whose hearts at the same time are alive with a love of humanity and glow with a religious zeal—men molded by God, as Thomas Fuller says—for a schoolmaster's life? It is because we cannot hope to find them in any large numbers that there is imposed on us the duty of devising some means of bringing young men and women, whose habit of mind or tendency of nature leads them to devote themselves to the education of others, under the guiding influence of older men who can inspire them with the true aims of the educator and the methods by which these can best be attained. Aspirants of finer temper will quickly perceive under such guidance the truly spiritual task of the teacher; and the duller minds will, by the exhibition of the philosophy or *rational* of education, be *intellectually* guided, if not morally inspired, to form an adequate conception of their function in the community. They will go forth furnished with ideals and methods which cannot fail to influence and direct their professional activity. It is in the philosophy of human nature, then, as applied to the growth of mind and body, that we find not merely a scientific basis for the teacher's work, but also a means of evoking and even creating the true spirit of the educator. Philosophy offers him a rationalized conception of the ends and aims of the life of man which carries conviction as reasoned truth. The possession of this, even if there were nothing else, would be a great gain to future schoolmasters. The practical relation of the philosophy he studies and accepts to the subjects, methods, and organization of instruction, and, above all, to the method of moral training, throws the light of science on what would otherwise be at best empirical rules. The instruction of the normal school in methods is good in its place and way, but all empirical methodology, while failing to elevate the teacher, binds him down and makes him a pedant: philosophical methodology, on the other hand, gives him the freedom and liberty of the spirit.

Any other view than that which we here advocate of the schoolmaster's preparation rests on the opinion either that teaching is an instinct or knack and that there is consequently neither a science nor a teachable method of education; or that the schoolmaster's duty is one of instruction only, and that the acquisition of good methods of instruction is sufficient, and the only practicable preparation. The former opinion we may in these days pass by.

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# The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.


One of our young inkslinker will be married in a few weeks. We will watch him from this point.

It is said that the smallest employee of the firm of T. B. Stamps & Co., is short in stature and short in finance.

Col. A. L. Snowden, the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, is in the city on a visit, quartered at the St. Charles Hotel.

We are pleased to note the arrival in the city, from Washington, D. C., Mr. A. C. Wells, the special Deputy Surveyor of the port.

Nothing has been heard of the committee, who left here on Thursday last, for Washington, D. C., to lay before the President the condition of our people.

The ball given by the Young and True friends, on Monday evening, at Violet Hall, for the benefit of Mr. Smith, was a sociable and pleasant affair, for which the Manager deserves credit.

Messrs. J. P. Pullum, Robert Harris and others contemplate organizing an independent colored military company, to instruct our young men in the art of soldiery. We have every reason to believe the enterprise will be a success. for Mr, Pullum is one of our most energetic young men.

Mr. H. H. Blunt, contemplate organizing a club for the diffusion of political information. Well, he is a natural born statesman; it would be wise, therefore, for some of the young men living in his district (the 4th) to embark with him in his new enterprise, for some of them need information which they can get at his feet.

The Panorama of the Book of Revelations and the lecture of Dr. Thompson on the vision of St. John on the Isles of Patmos, at St. Philip Church, on Monday evening, were highly pleasing as well as instructive. Those present retired under the impression that the elucidation given by the doctor has been rarely equaled.

The Washington correspondent of the N. O. Times has the following painful news:

W. R. Fish died this A. M. at 1:30. He had only been sick a few days, and was not thought to be dangerously so. Some friends were sitting in the room next to his at the house and no one expected him to die. For quite a while no movement had been heard in his room which was lighted by an ordinary night lamp.

Suddenly some one said: "Let's see how Fish is." A gentleman went in and said: He is quiet." Another lighted a match softly, and moving up dropped it, for the tale was told. His great black eyes were wide open staring far away into the unfathomed mystery of death.

The Equal Justice Marine Association on Tuesday, March 29, paraded the principal throughfares during the day, presenting a very fine appearance, particularly the officers who were handsomely uniformed. Their entertainment given at night, at the Turner's Hall, was the grandest affair of the season. The ball room was profusely decorated with flags and banners of every description, particularly those bearing the name of the Association. There were many beautiful faces, fancy dresses and costumes worthy of notice. Mr. W. Morris, the President, and the managers deserves credit for the success.

We have been reliably informed that two ladies living in the upper district, have taken exception to a question propounded to us by a correspondent who signed his name "Curious," asking "how many ladies living in the 4th District that are over 20 years of age, as they all claim to be in their teens." In our reply, we had reference to no individual, particularly the two ladies in question, for they have seen 20 these many years, and are now, it is said, in close proximity to thirty The "local" were inspired by two talented young ladies, who said "they did not think it proper, for ladies over 25, to occupy places that rightly belong to them, and if they would be a little reserved and uncommunicative, their chances would be better in the future than in the past."

Ann Eliza White, the mother-in-law of Gov. Pinchback, died at her late residence, 153 Gasquet street, on Saturday, March 26, aged 56 years, a native of Louisiana. During her short illness, her children, eight in number, together with her husband, were constantly at her bed side, watching with intense solicitude her gradual decay, and administering to her every wants. When death became inevitable, she leaned with humble trusk upon the merits of her Saviour and passed away. She was passionately and devotedly attached to her children. Her many virtues and pleasing manners won for her an army of friends. At four o'clock sharp, on Sunday, March the 27, a large concourse of friends and acquaintances assembled at her late residence, after which Rev. H. B. Parks delivered a very impressive service. The remains were then borne to their last resting place, in the Girod Cemetery, followed in sad procession by a host of friends.

## MAIL LETTINGS.

### Notice to Contractors.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March, 10, 1881.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of April 23, 1881, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from July 1st, 1881, to June 30th, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

THOMAS L. JAMES,
Postmaster General.


### Attention! Military!

I am anxious to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

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Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

### ELEGANT JEWELRY CHEAP.

To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time: "The Berlin Packet contains a gold plated watch chain, agate shawl pin, lady's elegant set jewelry, sea bean cuff buttons, coral necklace, set of agate studs, gold plate band ring, collar button, key ring, pocket book, imitation silk handkerchief, pen, pencil, comic envelopes and visiting cards. All these mailed to you for 35c. in stamps; 4 packets for $1.00. The lot can be retailed at from $2 to $5.00.

The Royal Casket contains one superb amethyst ring, elegant coral brouch set in box, fancy necklace, coral sleeve buttons, engraved gold plate bracelets, rose scarf pin, gold plated lady's set, gold plate sleeve buttons, heavy gold plate studs, lovely cameo scarf pin, genuine Parisian diamond stud, Maltese cross with P. diamond center, beautiful jet sleeve buttons, plated collar button, plated link watch chain, plain gold plate ring, bobby cameo ring, Maltese ear-rings with P. diamond settings, gents' full comb. amethyst set, lady's full plated set with white stone settings, jet and cameo scarf pin, eng. gold plate sleeve buttons. The whole of this magnificent collection sent secure by mail for $1, 2 for $1.70, 4 for $3. This lot can be retailed easily at from $5 to $10. Address, N. Y. JEWELRY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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J. B. Gandet.....Grand Junior Warden.
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A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
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Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
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### DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Labonstrie.....W. M.
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

### STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
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Meets Baton Rouge, La.

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Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird .....Treas.
F W Barrington .....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

### ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
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Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month. Cor.. Camp and Common.


## LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

### Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O B x 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS D.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $30,000 | $30,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 20 Prizes of | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of | 50 | 10,000 |
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

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| 9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are | $2,700 |
| 9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000 prize, are | 900 |
| 1857 Prizes, amounting to | $110,400 |

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters, containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of April 12, 1881

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-18-1y

# THE PEOPLE'S

## TRUE FRIEND.

## COLLINS' SALV

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

## ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

*J. S. CLANCY,*
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

## LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

### OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

### POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

### HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

*AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,*

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

*EDUCATION.*

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

*FINAL.*

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

*NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA*


### CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.


ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
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Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

*FASHION MAGAZINE,*

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

*Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year*

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

*NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.*

**1881.**

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

### HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Harper's Magazine, one year | $4 00 |
| Harper's Weekly, one year | 4 00 |
| Harper's Bazaar, one year | 4 00 |
| The THREE above named publications, one year | 10 00 |
| Any TWO above named, one year | 7 00 |
| Harper's Young People, one year | 1 50 |

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

## HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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| Harper's Weekly, one year | 4 00 |
| Harper's Bazar, one year | 4 00 |
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| Harper's Young People, one year | 1 50 |

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The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

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HARPER & BROTHERS. New York.

## THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

**86th YEAR.**

## THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1 60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

*Auctioneer and Appraiser,*

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS

*FOR 1881.*

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

| WEEKLY, $1.15. | SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50. | DAILY $10.00, |
|---|---|---|

In NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,

CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

*First-Class Newspaper,*

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1·15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

*THE INTER-OCEAN*

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

*LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors*

*L. A. GOBRIGHT,*

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

**No. 27 Villere St.**

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.


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F. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr Master.
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E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

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Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

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John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

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J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
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C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
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Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month Camp and Common.

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J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. J. Delany.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
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| 100 Prizes of | 100..... | 10,000 |
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| 9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are..... | $2 700 |
| 9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are..... | 1,800 |
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| 1857 Prizes, amounting to..... | $110,400 |

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
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Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of April 12, 1881

ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

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All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-'3-1y

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# PEOPLE'S

## TRUE FRIEND.

# COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

## ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

*J. S. CLANCY,*

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N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

# LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

*AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,*

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

*EDUCATION.*

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

*FINAL.*

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

*NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA*


### CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliabl agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.


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It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

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Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

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Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

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